# SOME NEW OR UNRECORDED CETONIID-BEETLES FROM FORMOSA

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#### FIVE FIGURES

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In identifying some Formosan Coleoptera collected by the author during his stay in Formosa, certain new and unrecorded species belonging to the family Cetoniidae were found. Descriptions of these are given in the following lines.

The types of all the forms described here are in the collection of the author.

### TRICHIINI

#### I. Trichius elegans Kano, sp. nov. (Fig. I.)

A very beautiful species of a shining golden green; antennae and palpi testaceous; elytra decorated with yellowish markings.

Head comparatively large, finely punctured; clypeus about as long as broad and only very feebly notched at the front margin.

Pronotum longer than broad; frontal margin straight, not incurved; parallel-sided and narrowed gently in front and abruptly behind; finely and somewhat rugosely punctured. Scutellum short, heart-shaped, also punctured.

Elytra not elongated, as long as broad; somewhat rounded at the sides; strongly costate and rugulose-punctate with a row of rather large scratches near the humeral costae; decorated with the following yellowish markings:—one spot near the scutellum and two transverse irregular rows of fasciae, one at one-third of, and the other two-thirds of the elytra from the base. Pygidium finely punctured, except the middle, and yellow-pubescent near the apex.

Underside thickly covered with long yellowish-white hairs. Legs long and slender.

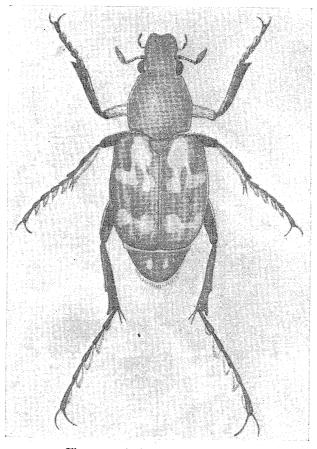


Fig. 1-Trichius elegans Kano.

Length of Body.—17.5 mm.

Holotype: I  $\,$   $\,$   $\,$   $\,$  collected by the author at Taiheizan (about 4500 feet above the sea-level) near Ratô, Formosa.

## 2. Trichius Taiheisanus Kano, sp. nov. (Fig. 2.)

Head and thorax violaceous coppery; antennae (lamellate joints somewhat darker) and palpi testaceous; elytra dark russet with coppery lustre, decorated with yellowish markings.

Head rather large, densely and somewhat rugosely punctulate, and clypeus a little longer than broad, and notched at the front margin.

Pronotum about as long as broad; octagonal, the frontal margin straight, not incurved; parallel-sided and about equally narrowed in front as in behind; above convex, finely and rugosely punctured. Scutellum short, flatly heart-shaped, also punctured.

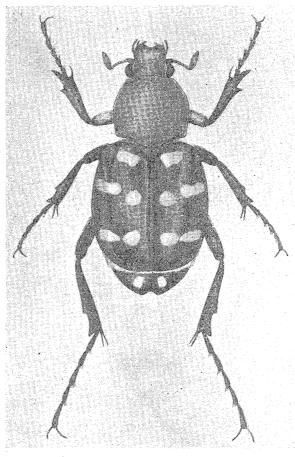


Fig. 2—Trichius Taiheisanus Kano.

Elytra not elongated, as long as broad, somewhat rounded at the sides; finely and rugosely punctured but the sutural area and the humeral costae rather smooth and only sparsely punctured; decorated with three rows of yellow spots, one near the base, the other two consisting each of two spots, at one-third and two-thirds of the elytra from the base. Pygidium rugose, with a hair tuft in the middle.

Underside and the femur of the legs thickly covered with long yellowish hairs, but abdominal segments almost bare and only sparsely pubescent at the sides.

Length of Body.—17 mm.

Holotype: I  $\delta$ , collected by the author at Taiheisan, on July 8, 1926.

## 3. Trichius uraiensis Kano, sp. nov. (Fig. 3.)

Head and thorax dark olive-green; antennae and palpi testaceous; elytra black, decorated with yellowish markings. Underside and legs dark-coloured with a faint metallic lustre.

Head finely and densely punctured, with a few pubescences; clypeus a little longer than broad, the frontal margin very feebly notched.

Pronotum as long as broad, each angle much rounded; rather convex above; rugosely sculptured and finely pubescent. Scutellum short and rugose.

Elytra short, about as long as broad, somewhat rounded at the sides; strongly rugose and also punctured; docorated with two rows of yellow spots, one consisting of two spots near the base (the one near the scutellun elongated and )-shaped) and the other at about

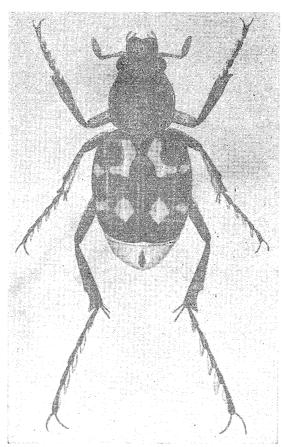


Fig. 3-Trichius uraiensis Kano.

two-thirds of the elytra from the base. Pygidium densely clothed with yellowish pubescences, with a bare discoidal spot in the middle.

Underside and the femur of the legs also thickly covered with yellowish pubescences.

Length of Body.—16 mm.

Holotype and Allotype: 2 ô, collected by the author at Urai near Taihoku.

#### CETONIINI

4. Macroma javanica G. & P.

Macroma javanica G. & P., Monogr. Cet. p. 148, pl. xxiii, fig. 5 (1833); Arrow, Fauna of Brit. Ind. Lamellicornia p. 218, (1910).

Macroma nigripennis Schaum, Germar's Zeitschr. iii, p. 279 (1841). One specimen which was collected by the author at Horisha in April, 1927, is preserved in the author's collection.

This species is hitherto unrecorded from Formosa. It is known to occur in Sikkim, Assam, Burma, Siam, Cambodia, Malay Peninsula, China and Java.

5. Callynomes Davidi Fairmaire

subsp. nigra Kano, subsp. nov.

Closely allied to the typical form, but it is easily distinguishable from the latter by the absence of the testaceous markings on the elytra (excepting a small pale spot near the lateral margin in the middle).

Holotype: 1  $\Diamond$ , captured by the author at Naifunpo at the foot of Mt. Niitaka, on May 20, 1927.

This individual measures 18 m.m. in length.

6. Agestrata orichalcea (Linnaeus)

Scarabaeus orichalceus Linnaeus, Amoen. Acad. vii, p. 507 (1769). Agestrata orichalcea Linnaeus, Arrow, Fauna of Brit. Indi. Lamellicornia p. 192, f. 2 (1910).

A single male specimen was obtained by the author at Kuraru near Kôshun. This species, hitherto unrecorded from Formosa, has a very wide distribution, being known to occur in Ceylon, Madras, Bombay, Assam, Tenasserrim, Andaman, Malay Peninsula, Sumatra, Borneo and China.

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7. Clinteria Klugi (Hope)

Cetonia Klugi Hope, Gray's Zool. Misc. p. 25 (1831).

Clinteria Klugi Hope, Arrow, Fauna of Brit. Ind. Lamellicornia. p. 187 (1919).

Two specimens were taken by the author at the same locality as the preceding species. This species which is recorded for the first time from Formosa, is known to inhabit Bombay and Bengal.

8. Oxycetonia jucunda Faldermann subsp. bealiae G. & P.

Cetonia bealiae G. & P., Monogr. Cet. p. 282, pl. 54, fig. 8 (1833). Oxycetonia jucunda bealiae G. & P., Arrow, Fauna of Brit. Ind. Lamellicornia. p. 169, f. 38 (1910).

Only one specimen was found in a collection made at Horisha. This form, hitherto unrecorded from Formosa, is known to occur in Assam.

9. Macronota Monaldaoi Kano, sp. nov. (Fig. 4).

A broad stout species. Velvety black. A small median fascia and margins of the elytra, the mesosternal epimera, the metaepisternum, the

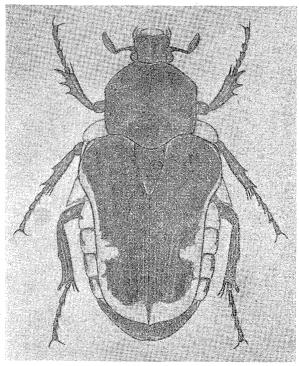


Fig. 4-Macroneta Monaldaoi Kano.

sides of the sternum, and four patches on each side of the abdomen orange-yellow. Antennae and mouth parts dark brown.

Head moderate in size, with clypeus deeply notched and frontal carina not so strong.

Prothorax about as long as broad, the sides strongly angulated before the middle and parallel behind; with the base broadly lobed.

Elytra large, broadest at the shoulder; strongly sinuated at the sides and costate on the disc; with the sutural portion concave. Scutellum large and elongate.

Legs not so long; the middle tibia armed with two spines.

Length of Body.—22 mm.

Holotype and Allotype: 2  $\Diamond$  & I  $\Diamond$ , collected by the author at the following localities: Hakku, Kyûhabon and Baikei in Musha-district.

10. Macronota nigricolor Kano, sp. nov. (Fig. 5.)

A rather short and stout species.

Black, not shining; with a minute spot close to the suture in the middle, the margins of the mesosternal epimera and four narrow transverse lines on each side of the abdomen white. The hairs on the legs yellowish.

Head thickly punctured and deeply notched in front, with a strong carina behind.

Prothorax rather broader than long, thickly punctured, slightly depressed behind, and with a well-developed posterior lobe; the sides straight and slightly converging behind and abruptly but obtusely angulated before the middle.

Elytra broad, strongly sinuated at the sides behind the shoulder and narrowed towards the apices and costae are not very prominent. Scutellum rather large, scarcely punctured.

Legs moderate in length. Middle tibia armed with two lateral spines.

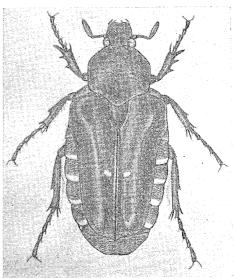


Fig. 5—Macronota nigricolor Kano.

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Length of Body.—16.5 mm.

This species is closely allied in size and build to *C. nigricollis* Janson, but the two species differ in colouration.

Holotype: I 3, collected by the author at Horisha.

II. Macronota nigricollis (Janson)

Ataenia nigricollis Janson, Cist. Ent. II, p. 604 (1881).

Macronota nigricollis Janson, Arrow, Fauna of Brit. Ind. Lamelli-cornia. p. 51 (1910).

Several specimens were captured at the following localities: Mashitobaon-sha, Kyû-habon (6500 ft. in altitude) and Bandai-sha near Musha, Central Formosa.

This species is unrecorded from Formosa, being hitherto known from Assam, Burma and Tonkin.

12. Macronota Perraudieri Fairmaire ab. extensa Kano, ab. nov.

This form quite agrees in size and shape with the typical form, but seems to be distinguishable from the latter by the following characters:

- 1. The brown colour of the elytral area is replaced by black, so that the whole surface (except the whitish spots) is uniformly black.
- 2. The longitudinal lines on pronotum and the spots on the elytra are paler.

Length of Body.—16.5 mm.

Holotype: Only one individual was taken by the author at Taiheisan, on July 8, 1926.